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183 3d-ave., near 9th-st.
186 1st-ave., near 9th-st.
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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

dethroned on January 16 by revolutionists, who and explicit statement of it. Their Commisestablished a Provisional Government: the new Government was promptly recognized by all the their ablest and most influential citizens, two Powers excepting England; commissioners repre- of whom have been Prime Ministers and Presisenting it were dispatched to Washington to ask dents of the General Assembly. for annexation. - Dr. Herz's name was dropped from the roll of the Legion of Honor; the Minister of Justice was asked to cause searches for the lists of persons compromised by the Panama scandal. === A synopsis of the new Irish Home Rule bill was made public.

Congress.-Both Houses in session. Senate: the Hawaiian matter and the French extradition treaty were discussed in extra session, but without any - House: Slow progress was made gation resolution was reported.

jured in an accident to a lumbscmen's excursion necessary to intervene successively and repeat- his greatest happiness was found in the comtrain on the Chicago and Great Western edly with England. France and Germany to panionship of those he loved. funeral of James G. Blaine. Several World's Fair Muldings were damaged by their roofs dom to a European dependency. Mr. Webster fulling in. - Arrangements were completed funeral of General Doubleday. Captured revolutionists in Texas gave bail in the United States Court. - The will of Bishop Brooks was filed for probate in Boston.

City and Suburban .- A statement of the affairs of the United States Book Company was made by ite secretary. --- The list of oil paintings to b sent to the World's Fair was selected. = There were several new cases of typhus in the eity. === Controller Myers gave his views on taxation before the Legislative Committee. = A receiver was appointed; for the Manhattan Athletic Club. === Stocks moderately active. but the great bulk of the business was in three industrial stocks-American Tobacco, Sagar Refining and Distilling and Cattle Feeding. Final variations were generally declines. Money on call was nominal at 2 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy and cloudy, with higher temperatures, and rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees: lowest, 27: average, 29 1-4.

The ordination by Bishop Potter yesterday of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Page, for a number of years pastor of the New-York Presbyterian Church in this city, will surprise no one, for he intimated that he contemplated some such step when he resigned his charge a few months rgo. As a Presbyterian he made an honorable record in the ministry, and he carries with him into his new sphere of labors the respect and good wishes of all his old friends.

The trouble in connection with the Manhattan Patterson's appointment of Mr. Andrew Freedman as receiver. Testimony as to why the club should not be dissolved is to be taken by Mr. James M. Varnum, acting as referee. The of the club.

So entirely has public interest been monopolized by the disasters which have overtaken the Panama Canal Company that but little attention has been accorded to another great undertaking of a similar character, which owes its creation to French capital and to French engineering skill. On April 23 the canal scross the Isthmus of Corinth, now on the eve of completion, will be opened to navigation. Its total cost, according to the Paris letter which we publish to-day, will not have immense enlargement of the water supply. It exceeded \$20,000,000.

of bad luck, which is by no means confined to politics. To the numerous defeats which road suit, against the plaintiffs, who had re- will not be sufficient to provide a public library

previously possessed.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION. The news from San Francisco of the revolu-

tion in Hawaii, the dethronement of the Queen, the abolition of the monarchy, the establishment of a Provisional Government with Justice Sanford B. Dole at its head, and the arrival in this country of a delegation instructed to negotiate for the annexation to the United States of the Hawaiian group, brings at once before our statesmen questions of a most delieate, complicated and mementous nature. In their determination other matters are involved. and not remotely, besides the fate of Hawaii and our policy in the Pacific. Whatever may be the resolution our Government forms in the impending application, its significance as a precedent will be apparent to all the islands south of us and to every European Cabinet that thinks itself concerned in the political relations of the States and dependencies near our borders. It has been apparent for half a century that the circumstances would inevitably arise, and might arise at any moment. their occurrence being dependent on forces and conditions quite beyond our control, when a seriber. Readers are better served by buying their ribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all forign countries (except Canada and Mexico, 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Cheek, Drift, or Registered Letter. Cach on Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the country's risk.

BAOK NUMBERS.—For Back Numbers of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged, on account of the cest of storage. specific declaration of our purposes as to avoided. And yet, so reluctant have been our anticipate such an occasion, that the arrival sentiment but slightly crystallized and a majority of our public men doubtless still inclined toward the traditional view, which prefers that be exerted through native Governments rather than by protectorates or a closer union.

tion at Honolulu, it is clear that our treatment of the question presented to us must be full. frank and prompt. The authority of the Queen has been completely overthrown. The Provisional President, Justice Dole, is well known in this country as a man of influence at home, of learning and authority, whose position against royal usurpation has been always firm and generally effective. His colleagues are members of the nobility, each of whom has been conspicuous in the affairs of the Government for many years. The Advisory Council is composed of preminent public men and merchants thoroughly representative of the for eign and of the progressive native sentiment of the islands, which is that of all the people really concerned in their future. The revolution was invited by the fanatical follies and excesses of Queen Liliuokalani, and supported by all the population who own property, pay taxes and possess vital interest in the orderly operation of law. It does not seem to have around themselves were never found around been epposed by any formidable force, and the Government evolved from it is conducting the to the service of the people that they devoted task of administration with the evident approval of the public. Not less significant is lives they counted it their greatest glory, as the fact that the revolutionary forces know Foreign.-Queen Lilinokalani, of Hawaii, was precisely what they want and agree in a formal sioners to us have been chosen from among

The United States can never consent to let

its influence in the Hawaiian Islands be second to that of any other Power. If this obvious with the Sundry Civil bill; the Panama investi- Administration since the Kamehameha Dynasty had any interest for him that did not relate was founded has been more or less occupied Domestic .- One man was killed and many in- with acts for its preservation. It has been lived for the people and with the people, and which would have premptly reduced the King-Mr. Marey, Mr. Seward, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Blaine have each in turn addressed European Cabinets in phrases which placed us in the position of a protectorate Power, and plainly expressed our purpose to resist and prevent the exercise of any foreign influence in the islands superior to or at variance with our own. We have admitted Hawaii to commercial relations that border on absolute free trade. Her foreign commerce is almost exclusively conducted with us. Her great productive properties are with searcely an exception held by American citizens. How long the relation can continue which has resulted from these conditions, how long we can be paramount without being responsible, is a difficult and now a pressing question. It must be recognized, at least, that we are close upon the time when the traditional hostility in the United-States toward an extension of authority, if not also of territory, among the islands near our coasts must to some extent give way to the necessities of our increasing commerce.

HOW SHALL THE CITY HALL BE USED? Mayor Gilroy is reported as saying that publie sentiment shall decide what shall be done with the City Hall. If the Mayor would take steps to ascertain the preferences of the majority of the taxpayers he would undoubtedly discover that the feeling in favor of leaving the City Hall unchanged on its present site is overwhelming. He says that he desires a full and fair expression of public opinion on the question whether the City Hall shall be turned Athletic Club calminated yesterday in Judge over to the Tilden Trust for library purposes or given to the Historical Society. If the Mayor had taken pains to seeme a full and fair expression of public opinion on the question whether the City Hall should be interfered with in any netition which led to the appointment of a way he would certainly have found that the receiver contains a statement that the Sheriff opposition to any change in this beautiful buildhas levied on the property, stock and fixtures ing. to any removal at all, has been and still is of the most intense kind. If, however, the Tammany scheme to pull down and remove this admirable edifice is to be carried out remorselessly in defiance of public opinion and in opposition to the wishes of the respectable people of the city, then the claims of the Tilden Trust to the use of the building as a public library are extremely strong.

If the City Hall must be removed, probably the best site for it in the city is the site of the reservoir at Forty-second-st. and Fifthave. The reservoir is not needed since the ought to be removed. If the City Hall should be set up anew in the place supplied by the Copal, and finally his physician. This instance Senator Hill has apparently struck a streak demolition of the reservoir, and a beautiful of pneumonia in an infectious form is vouched park laid out around it, Fifth-ave, and all that | for in "Public Health Problems," a recent Engpart of the city would gain a most acceptable lish work. As for phthisis, there is a stradily he has sustained of late in connection with the pleasure-ground, and the City Hall would occupy growing opinion among medical men that it is Democratic party he can now add one which in position in which it could still command the is of a legal character. For a decision was enthusiastic admiration of the people of New- cases was that of a French dressmaker who had given vesterday by Judge Ingraham, of the York. Unless the Tilden Library secures a Supreme Court, in the Hocking Valley Rail-site and a building from the city its resources turns in staying overnight at her house and tained the Senator from New-York as their of any extensive proportions. If its present tion and died of it. The apprentices, who had

ciples such as those professed by Senator Hill purchase of books and the care of them, then as these point to infectious or contagious conare of a character to warp even the most the Tilden Trustees can establish a magnificent ditions which are ordinarily disregarded. brilliant mind, and to blunt any legal acumen public library, which will be of inestimable and intelligence which its owner may have value to this generation and to all the generations that succeed it; but if its principal must be cut into to a very serious extent in order to provide a site or a building, then its revenue than a mere scientific library or a collection

New-York needs a public library vastly more than it needs a new municipal building or a new speedway. The Tilden Trustees stand ready to supply that want if the city will provide them with a suitable site and a suitable building. What objections of weight can be urged to the plan of giving them the City Hall and the reserveir site if the unjustifiable Tammany plan of tearing down the City Hall at all is to be consummated.

TWO GREAT LEADERS OF MEN.

The death in one week of two such eminent and typical Americans as Phillips Brooks and James G. Blaine is an event of no ordinary significance. Naturally, it suggests an analysis of the qualities in these two great men which gave to them the position of supreme leadership in their respective spheres of life. Superficially, indeed, they appeared to be widely apart, not merely in their careers, but in their ideals. It was the mission of Bishop Brooks to prepare men for the life to come, while Mr. Blaine devoted his exuberant genius to the people and their successive Administrations to great problems of statecraft relating to the betterment of his fellow-citizens in this world. But surely there is a substantial unity underlying this apparent divergence of aim. Phillips Brooks would have been the first to reject with scorn any theory of religion that ignored the welfare and happiness of men in this life, and our influence over the islands in either ocean was ever ready to welcome as allies all who in whatever sphere were working for the progress of the race. On the other hand, the great National policies promoted by Mr. From the high character of the Hawaiian Blaine cannot be divorced from the moral delegation not less than from the acute situaprogress of the country. Just as truly as Phillips Brooks, but in a different way, Mr. Blaine wrought for the uplifting of the people Each mended indelibly the thought of his generation, and the name of each will be recorded in shining letters on the scroll of the Nation's worthies.

Moreover, when we come to compare the personality of the two men, we find that they possessed many qualities in common. was dowered with a rare intellectual insight which enabled him to get at the heart of a question and present it in a form so luminous as to compel assent. Each had the power of swaying great multitudes of people by the spell of his personal magnetism. Each was cager and impulsive in temperament: and though each possessed an endowment of genius that lifted him far above his fellows, each was most democratic and approachable in manner. The petty barriers that little men love to erec the personalities of Brooks or Blaine. It was their unique powers, and to the end of their well as their highest privilege, to be and remain simple American citizens. The humanness of the two men was indeed one of their most striking characteristics. It was that qual ity which led the churchman to throw himself with such ardor into the current of modern Not even the venerable traditions of his Church, linking it to ideals and thoughts of the past, could make him forget that he lived i the present, and that out of the present must requirement could be assured and a sufficient be evolved a nobler future. Similarly, it was native Government be maintained without the the same sense of kinship with living humannecessity on our part of exercising ultimate lity that inspired the statesman in his brilliant authority or assuming final responsibilities, it pareer. He thought the thoughts and reflected is quite certain that the disposition of the the ideals of the people of his own land and American people would be satisfied. But every of his own time. No measure of statecraft intimately to the welfare of the people. He

> and Mr. Blaine were so ardently admired while iving, and are so universally mouraed now that they are dead. It happened to both o them to be misrepresented and misunder stood by many. Mr. Blaine especially was pursued with a malignity of hate that has hardly a parallel in American history. But the fame of both rests secure; for it is en shrined in the hearts of the American people You can deceive all the people sometime once said Abraham Lincoln, "and some of the people all the time; but you cannot decely all the people all the time." The noble impulses and distinguished services of Phillips Brooks and James G. Blaine will be remem bered with gratitude by the American people not so much because they were men of preeminent genius as because they devoted their lives to the service of their fellow-men.

HEALTH AND LIVING.

The prevalence of pneumonia and consump tion, as shown by the mortality records of large cities, is a startling fact which ought to access the attention of medical societies and of the public. This is a year when sanitary question will be constantly discussed owing to wide spread apprehension of an outbreak of cholera Public opinion will sustain the most radical measures for the protection of the country against the Asiat'e scourge. It is not our por pose to call in question the necessity fo rigorous quarantine and systematic regulation of immigration as safeguards against postilence What we desire to emphasize is the fact that whether cholera is let in or kept out. New-York and other cities are already ravaged by scourges which escape public observation. It proof of this assertion we have only to refer t the mortality statistics for this city during th last decade. The average annual mortality from pneumenia, phthisis and bronchitis i 13,245, or 29 1-2 per cent of the entire deat! list. That is an alarming exhibit, which ought to be seriously considered in the sanitary dis-

cussions of a cholera year. The first inference to be drawn from the in creasing prevalence of these diseases is that they may be regarded as infectious or contagious under certain conditions. Certain forms of pneumonia have indeed been shown to be communicable. Recent reports of medical officers to the Local Government Board in London have tended to confirm this opinion. There was, moreover, a striking illustration o the spread of this disease in Vienna a year ago. The Grand Duke H inrich died of pneamonia; his room attendant was seized with the same disease; then his aide-de-camp. Colonel a contagious disease. One of the best-known three apprentices. The young women took shared her bed with her. She had consump-

Another deduction which may be grounded upon the terrible mortality of these diseases is that their development is promoted by existing conditions of living. The reforms in sanitation of houses, which have had a marked would not be sufficient to set up anything more effect in diminishing the ravages of diseases like diphtheria and typhoid fever, do not appear to have affected pneumonia and phthisis. These reforms have been confined mainly to improvements in plumbing and drainage and to facilities for ventilation, especially in tenementhouses. If there has been any marked change during the last thirty years in the conditions of living and ordinary business in cities, it is in the climate indoors, especially from October to May. By means of steam-heat, hot-water systems and improved furnaces the temperature of houses, offices and stores has been considerably raised during the winter months. It is at least an open question whether overheated houses and offices are not to a large extent responsible for the prevalence of the class of diseases which we have been considering. It is certainly a natural inference that the artiticial climate indoors is debilitating, and that those who pass constantly from overheated parlors, stores, offices, churches and theatres to a much lower temperature outside are exposed

o radical changes from heat to cold. We have no space in reserve for discussing ther predisposing causes to lung disease, such as lack of outdoor exercise, ill-ventilated sleeping-rooms, injudicious diet, and unnatural habits of breathing. The subject is one of very great importance, in view of the overwhelming evidence of the terrible mortality of these modern securges. It is, we repeat, one to which medical societies and the press ought to devote much attention during the present year, when sanitary questions will inevitably be widely discussed.

SCAVENGER'S PARALYSIS.

Doubtless the condition of our streets might be worse than it now is, but doubtless it never was. The paralysis of Mr. Brennan's department seems to be complete. The faculty of memory is treacherous, but when some two million persons recollect the same thing they are likely to be pretty close to the fact. The inhabitants of New-York, fixed and floating, number nearly two millions, and all the testimony available shows that they are agreed upon these two points, that so vast a mass of conglomerate filth was never before impartially distributed throughout this city, and that so complete an abandonment of activity by the Street-Cleaning Department was never before known. That is the gist of all conversation on the subject, of all newspaper reports, and practically of all efficial declarations. For the superintendent and his assistants do not ventare to deny that the situation is what it is plainly seen to be. They are aware that it would be perfectly ridiculous to blink the facts, and therefore they confine themselves to explanations and excuses. What does their attempted justification

amount to? It is true that for several days heir difficulties were unusual and numerous. A continuously low temperature filled the rivers and the bay with ice, and at the same time a mayy precipitation filled the streets with snow. scows were frozen in at their moorings, and f they could have been liberated they could not have been sent to sea; and the white blanket-originally white-which covered the ity was too big and heavy to be carried off mickly by all the men and carts that were rocurable. For just about one week, we should ay, Mr. Brennan was comparatively helpless. But that week was not this week. For at least ive days he has been waiting with altogether eo much complacency for something to turn up, instead of turning something up himself. We suppose that the something to which he as been cheerfully looking forward with hope nd confidence is an old-fashioned January thaw. He has imagined a flood of warm rain money or toil to his department, Many of his seaws were released days ago from the ice which held them, and the rivers and bay have been easily navigable for at least a yeek. But the prespect of a benediction from the clouds was too alluring. So little human effort has been expended on the streets during this time that its effects are not discernible, veept in small spots here and there. The great majority of citizens attend to their varius pursuits by day and night without encounoring a single sign of activity on the part of he Superintendent and his men. The sun has ensiderably diminished the bulk of filth, but in the process has concentrated its vilest elements into an unspeakably offensive and poisonous stew. If mankind were disease-proof the treets of New-York would impose on the community an unsightly, stenchful and costly burlen which it would be hard to bear; but the ertainty that myriads of postilential gorms are breeding in the filth makes the misery and the shame of the situation insupportable.

The implication of the Superintendent's exses is that the conditions are unprecedented. they are, but not in the way he means, They are unprecedented in this particular, that no other chief of the street-cleaning force ever had so much money, so many facilities and so good a law to work with. There have been seavy snows and low temperatures before, and been far more vigorously and successfully attacked with far inferior resources under other alministrations. That is the practical conclasion of the conference held on Thursday, and that is the conviction of the whole community. It is to be expected that Mr. Brennan will now make an energetic effort, and that with the help of nature he will accomplish a good deal. But he will do well, in that case, to refrain from pointing with pride to the result of his labors. They will not obscure the fact that for many days the city was in a disgraceful andition owing in great measure to the infliciency of his department.

There is one lesson to be learned from this sperience which if thoroughly committed may be worth its cost, namely, the absurdity of a system which makes the ocean in theory, but in reality also the rivers, bay and coasts the receptacle of a great city's refuse.

COLUMBUS'S BEARD.

An interesting inquiry has been started by the new Columbian postage stamps. It is pointed at that on the one-cent stamp, which represents Columbus in Sight of Land," the Admiral tands on the deelt with a cleanly shaven face. in the two-cent stamp, showing the "Landing of columbus," which must have occurred less than twelve hours later, he appears with a full beard i good length. It is such things as this that should make us all devoutly thankful that we are not as the beasts, wanting discourse of reason. but that we are endowed with the power to take up such apparent discrepancies, examine them carefully and arrive at a conclusion belitting so oble a thing as man.

There are obviously two general explanations of this extraordinary difference in the appearance of Columbus on the two closely connected oceasions; first, he grew a luxuriant beard in principal counsel. It was an unfortunate se- income of about \$100,000 a year is left un- been vigorous young women in perfect health, twelve hours; second, he put on false whiskers.

lection on their part. For Democratic prin- impaired and can be applied entirely to the all contracted the fatal disease. Such instances At first sight neither seems probable, but let us in historical inquiries; conclusions must never be jumped at; rather they must be crept up on with extreme caution, and secured in the gentlest possible manner. Your logical conclusion is a shy bird, not to be captured by rushing up to his nest with a brass band and wildly dashing salt on his tail.

Let us examine the proposition that Columbus put on false whiskers before he landed. That he could have done so simply "for fun" is, we fancy, out of the question; the great navigator was not a humorist, nor was the discovery of a new world the time for practical jokes. Was a false beard part of the uniform of a Spenish admiral in 1492? History does not seem to mention it. On the whole, we are inclined to reject the theory that the beard was artificial though we do not presume to think that we have said the last word in its favor, by any means. But let us examine the notion of rapid hirsute growth. To the young man who has devoted a year to the perfecting of a timid mustache this seems absurd. Probably the idea that the beard was produced wholly by unassisted nature is rather improbable. But we see advertised in many of our prized exchanges preparations for producing a growth of hair both on the face and on the head, which seem to be of astonishing efficiency. We are shown "before using" and 'after using" portraits which far exceed in contrast the two engravings of Columbus on the stamps; for the navigator, even in the first, has an ample head of hair, but in the "before using" picture the gentleman is often unite bald, as well as smooth of face. But, of course, the question time cannot be ignored. We do not think that the makers of the modern beard producers claim to work their wenderful transformation in twelve hours. As near as we can gather, ten weeks seems to be about the established term for bringing about the great change. But it would be extremely hard to prove that some marvellous compound was not known in 1492 which would do it in ten hours. To the baldheaded man who has poured down a new remedy upon his devoted scalp each month for the last twenty years, one will seem quite as probable as the other. It is unfortunate for us historians that the files of the Spanish newspapers for the latter part of the fifteenth century are not accessible. No doubt we should find before and after taking pictures which would fully vindicate Columbus in his apparent eccentricity of growing a beard over night. Indeed, it would not surprise us if Columbus himself was pictured in the advertising columns of the contemporary press, together with a long interview under the head of Colon Speaks Out.—Tells What the Isabella Hair Freducer Did for Him.-Truth Stranger Than Fiction.-He Orders Twelve Dozen Bottles for the Hairless Natives.

That this question will provoke much discussion sems inevitable, but we sincerely hope that no bitterness will be shown. It is unfortunate that Columbus should have acted as he did about his board and left no explanation, but since it appears that he did so we must make the best of it. trust that we have shown the proper spirit in our burried and necessarily inadequate examination of the subject, and that other investigators who may follow in our footsteps may do so in the same calm, dispassionate and impartial moon.

The Empire State seems likely to make an exdent showing at the World's Fair with its educational exhibit. One-seventh of the space devoted to education has been assigned to New York; which shows a praiseworthy appreciation on the part of the Exposition authorities of this State's prominence in educational work. The exhibit is being prepared under the direction of the State Librarian, Melvil Dewey, who has a corps of competent assistants, and is laboring earnestly to make the educational display a brilliant success.

How petty and insignificant appears the spite of individual slanderers in contrast with a great Nation's tribute of love and honor and sorrow!

the statue of Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn will be removed from its place in front of the City Hall to an appropriate site in Prospect Park. Such a step will give general satisfaction. There was a strong sentiment in favor of Prospect Park at the time the site was first chosen; but the chief source of complaint since the statue was erected has been that it was faced in the wrong le-cending and washing the city clean without direction. The placing of the memorial of Mr. Peecher with the face toward the City Hall and in the normal way has been compared by a metaber of the great preacher's family to the hanging of a tavorite portrait face inward. The little space in front of the City Hall is not an appropriate place for this memorial, and it is greatly to be hoped that its transfer to Prospect tark will be accomplished.

> The City Ha'l Park is the place for the City Hall, That is a fact which Tammany can't disprove by destroying the building or consenting to its removal.

It is doubtful whether the project of the Belgian

Government for the revision of the Constitution will meet with public approbation, as it is from complying with the popular demand for universal suffrage, Indeed, the Cabinet definitely pronounced itself against the latter, and offers in lieu thereof a considerably less extensive modification of the present limited franchise. According to the Government proposals the right to vote is no longer to be conditional on the payment of a certain amount of taxes, but on the possession or tenancy of houses or apartments of a determined value. Moreover, all those will be entitled to go to the polls who possess edu cational diplomas, and who have possed examination in reading, writing and arithmetic. The Cabi net hopes that the establishment of something in the character of a household suffrage will prove satisfactory to the Conservatives, and that the the ob-tacles which they have imposed have Left will be conciliated by the educational franchise. The most remarkable feature of the Government bill is, however, the proposal to make voting compulsory, based on the argument that, if the enfranchised citizen has his rights, he likewise should have his duties. Details concerning the nanner in which the Government proposes to bring voters by force to the polls have not as yet been elaborated, but the idea opens the door to a multitude of interesting, not to say amusing, possibili-

There is some natural opposition in the colleges to the plan for restricting their athletic competitions to undergraduates, but the movement is a wise and honorable one, all the same, and ought to succeed.

PERSONAL

The late Senator Kenna is said to have died poor, and an attempt is being made to secure a place for his widow in one of the departments at Washington. It has even been suggested that as Senator Camden his successor, is wealthy, he may feel disposed to tur-over the salary for the late incumbent's unexpir-term to Mrs. Kenna.

General Superlatendent Theodore Voorbees, of the New-York Central, who has been elected vice-presi dent of the Reading road at a salary of \$25,600. forty-alx years of age, and a graduate of the Poly lorry ax years of agr. and a graduate of the rolls technic College in Troy. He served the Delaware, Lackawanna and Weste n Company from 1801 to 18.5, and then for a few years he was in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson, part of the time as septratendent of the Saratogu and Champlain division.

A story taken from "The Pall Mall Gazette" was recently printed in The Tribune, to the effect that the great comparative anatomist, Sir Richard Owen, ideattfied as a pig's thigh-bone an osseous specimen sent him for that purpose by Lerd John Russell, who afterand for that purpose by Levi John Russell, who after-ward—so It was stated—declated that it came from what purported to be a bear's ham presented by Presi-dent fluchaman of the United States. "The Minne-apolis Tribune," ignoring the possibility of a substi-tution in transit, asks: "Did our ante-belium Presi-dent wilfully deceive Lord John, was the eminent comparative anatomist at fault for once, or has 'The Pall Mail Gazette' a talented flar on its stan !"

A throng of visitors paid their respects to Stephen M. White, Senator-elect from California, at the house

of his mother in San Francisco soon after his and he made them a short speech, in which he incleaned the made them a short speech, in which he incleaned the present of the later speakers on this occasion locos ly remarked that if the new Senator fallel to keep his piedges, to work for the glory of the State, Californians would have to appeal to his mother as a witness of his treachery.

The death of Mr. Justice Lamor may affect the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court on the title of the city of Chicago to the lake front. Pour judges, of whom he was one, favored the city, and Mr. Justice Lamar wrote the decision. There were three dissenting judges. A motion for a rehearing of the case is expected, and if a new justice has been appointed, and he should vote the other way, the whole matter might be decided very differently.

Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University in Washington, is to be entertained next month by the Unitarian Club, of that city.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "No more intersting a personage can be found in all Philadelphia than old John Sartain. Born but eight years later than and codfather of art and letters in this city, he links in bluself the past and present, and yet, despite his five and eighty years, is still young in heart, inde-fatigable in work and study, charming in individuality. No face is more familiar than his at club or reception, and everywhere he is welcome as a favorite. He has completely mastered the art of growing old gracefully. And to think that this is John Sartain,' declared graybaired Edmund Clarence Stedman at the Penn Club, one evening. 'Why, my mother was one of the contributors to your magazine, and I learned my first lessons of art from it. And here you are a younger man than I?' Gifted with a marvellous memory, he is a treasury of rare reminiscences, the most valuable of which he is now, happily, committing to paper.

We Will Get There,—"You won't have the nerve to put up the price of ice next summer, will you's asked the plain citizen.
"My friend," replied the ice-dealer. "If your heart lifed as mine does for the poor men who have to work on the ice ponds while the mercury is about zero, you would feel justified in getting the highest price possible as a recompense for their sufferings."—(indianapolis Journal.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "The long-ches shed desire of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art to obtain the old buildings of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Broad and Pine sts., has at length materialized so far that a thirty days' option has been secured on the property. The deal will probably be out through shortly, as the Museum has secured through its president, William Platt Pepper, a promise of \$500,000 from a well-known Philadelphia menu facturer and art patron. With this as a nucleus, . and could soon be rolled up sufficient to buy property at its owner's figures and establish an enlowment fund sufficient to maintain an institution of the size of the proposed new art school."

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Grent hishop, grenter prescher, grentest man.
Thy manhood far out towered all church, all creed.
And made thee servant of all annual need.
Beyond one flought of bleasing er of than,
save of thy Master, whose grent becom ron,
"The great are they who serve," So now indeed,
All churches are one church in loving heed
Of thy great life wrought on thy Master's plant

As we stand in the shadow of thy death.

How petty all the poor distinctions seem.

That we'll fence off the aurion and divine!

Large was the atterance of thy living breath:

Large as God's love thy human hope and dream:

And now humanity's hushed love is thine!

—(Rev. M. J. Savage in Boston Traveller.

A town in Southern Georgia claims to have the meanest man in the country. He recently gave a load of wood to a poor widow, then hired a colored man to steal it and return it to him, and then had the colored man arrested for theft and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Street Urchin-Will you buy a box o' lights, guy-Street Urchih (drawing forth stump of cigar)-Well, Street Urchih (drawing forth stump of cigar)-Well, I'll learn yer if yer'll promise to buy a box o' lights arter. Will yer'l-(Pick Me Up.

In the dining-room of an English hotel a Scriptural text is hung on the wall, as follows: "Walt on the Lord and He shall exalt thee to inherit the land," and alongside of it is a warning from the landlord, reading: Watch your hat and overcoat, as the proprietor is not responsible for them."

Escaped a Disappointment,-" You know how miserly Hennery is !"
"Yes."
"Well, sir, I dreamed that he loaned me #10 the

"Tough when you wakened up, wasn't I: !"
No! even in my dream I knew I was dr aming."—
(Chicago News-Record.

What is said to be the largest sawmill in the world is in thinton, lows. It has ten saws, seven band and three gang, and two batteries of ten bollers cach. its espacity is 500,000 feet of lumber a day.

The theological conflicts of the day sometimes puzzle the reporters, who would be more at home in a police court than in a Presbytery. The reporter of one of our daily papers not long ago called on Dr. John Hall and wanted light from him on the present condition of thought in the Presbyterian Church, and especially as to Calvinism, and he family broke out with the question: "What is the doctrine of procrastimation, anyhow?"—(Independent.

In Augusta, Me., the "10-cent wagon," as it to called, is one of the features of the town. These wagens do a good business in carrying passengers, on count of the numer us steep bills in the city. hers of the Legislature especially patronize them; and the drivers, who are characters in their way, always refer to the Representatives as "Reps." "Hauling Reps." is, indeed, their most profitable source of income. Nor is the term "Reps" confined to the Jehus, The other day a small boy remarked, as he passed he lobby of the State House:

"Say, I made 75 cents to-day,"

"Oh, I was workin', doin' up bundles for Reps." such is fame.

Job Lott-One never loses anything by keeping his engagements panetually.

Kirby Stone-My experience is he is apt to lose half an hour's time waiting for the other fellow.

MR. CLEVELAND AND SIGMA CHI.

(It is understood in college seciety circles that as seen as Mr. Cleveland had been duly initiated into the mysteries of the Sigma Chi Fraternity last. Thursday he dashed of the following, which he proceeded to sing with a gusto, those of his brethren who were present coming in strong on the chorus.) No Cabinet cares can down me now, e'en Murphy is

forgot. The hungry office-seeking crowd from off my mind I blot.

No waves of trouble reach the breast on which the badge you spy Which tells-excuse these happy tears-that I'm Sigma Chi!

> Chorus: I am a Sigma Chit
> A full fledged Sigma Chit O naught can be The matter with me.

For I'm a Sigma Cha! Call me no more "a plain, blunt man," the term is . Now that I've joined a Graecian band-How are you,

brother Homer? Of course I walk with buoyant step and head held very

high, For I'm-don't mind my moistenet eyes-for I'm s Sigma Chi! Chorus.

I trust the press will get it right, and will not print that I Have entered into D. K. E. or Alpha Delta Phi.

Or Kappa "Alph." or Sigma Fhi, Psi U, or Zeta Psi, Or Theta "Delt," or Lamida Tau, for I'm a Sigma C.11 Chorus.

With Alpha Sigma I've no quarrel, nor yet with Delta U., Nor Delta Phi, nor Delta Psi, nor Beta Gamma Nu.;

Phi Beta Kappa I admire, I like lota Ro, But first in my affections stands my Sigma Chi. high ho! Chorus.

Masonic pins are well enough, and everybody owns There's beauty in the Scroll and Key and in the Skull and Bones : never frown on those whose vests decked with such

gems I see-I merely claim that Sigms Chi is good enough for me. Chorus.

No Cabinet cares can down me now, e'en Murphy is forgot, The hungry office-seeking crowd from off my mind I

They're all Pi Etas to a man-at least they want to be-But, Sigma Chi, I turn from them and pledge my vows

> I am a Sigma Chili I am a Sigma Chi! O naught can be The matter with me,

1 am a Sigma Chit